



**RAWMARSH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**THE HEALTH OF
RAWMARSH
1967**

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RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor C. H. Brett

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor T. Ryan

Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Councillor E. W. Morris

Councillors:

L. W. Boardman	J. Kay
H. Burkinshaw	T. Marriott
F. Cornwell, J.P.	L. J. McManus
F. Dawson, (C.C.)	J. E. Payne, (C.A.), J.P.
E. Durnan	P. J. Roden
E. Gee	K. R. Symonds
A. Hawke	L. E. Thompson
	J. West

Medical Officer of Health:

D. J. Cusiter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. Wadsworth, D.P.A., M.P.H.I.A

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Parkgate,
Rawmarsh.

To the Chairman and Members of
Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :

I include in this annual report of the health of your district details of the County Council health and school health services.

The population showed a natural increase of 162 but only an actual increase of 30 according to the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for mid-1967.

There were no maternal deaths in the district. 10 infant deaths were recorded from a total of 372 births : 5 of which were premature. 4 died of prematurity, 4 from congenital malformations and 2 of respiratory disease. The infant mortality rate (deaths under one year of age per thousand live births) was 26·0 compared with a rate of 19·2 for the West Riding; 18·3 for England and Wales and 25·9 for the health division No. 26 as a whole.

The corrected birth rate was 19·0 (West Riding 18·2) based on a static population.

The corrected death rate was 13·8 which was slightly in excess of that for the West Riding as a whole which was 12·0.

The total deaths were 210 of which 82 were due to diseases of heart and blood vessels. 35 to cancer in various sites, 23 to respiratory diseases and 23 to vascular lesions of the nervous system. These correspond to rates of 4·18 (West Riding 4·26); 1·83 (West Riding 2·08); 1·17 (West Riding 1·30); and 1·17 (West Riding 1·73). There were no deaths from tuberculosis or from any other infectious disease.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 23, 13 fewer than in 1966 when 36 were registered.

Mr. Wadsworth, Chief Public Health Inspector, has drawn attention in Sections C, D and E of this report to the environmental circumstances existing in the area in the year under review.

The Council have been pioneers in this area in the development of the paper sack system of refuse collection and up to the end of the year 950 dwellings were using paper sacks. Later on Mr. Wadsworth promoted experimentation using the sacks as dust bin liners and this proved very successful leading to a virtually dustless system of refuse collection and leaving the housewife with a clean bin. Plastic dustbins are coming into use and whilst the district has for many years been using a bin of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity it is possible that with the increased bulk of the refuse a bin of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet would be more appropriate.

Of the 6,628 houses in the district all but 6 are connected to the main sewerage system.

Throughout the year we had our regular visits from the travelling people. They appear on the demolition sites off Rotherham Road, Parkgate, and in Kilnhurst Road. The only logical solution is to provide controlled camping sites for these travellers but every district council is hoping that someone else will provide the sites. The question of control can obviously present many difficulties as the very nature of the problem makes effective control difficult.

There are already some 697 houses and flats which are completely smokeless in the urban district but atmospheric pollution in the rest of the areas, both from chemical works, steel furnaces, and from the ordinary domestic chimney is high.

The Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff are to be congratulated on their fine achievement in clearing 1,000 unfit houses between 1959 and November, 1967, that is one sixth of the total houses in the urban district have been closed under slum clearance programmes. Redevelopment is taking place both on the cleared sites and in new estates on the periphery of the district. The lower end of the district up to Broad Street is being gradually handed over to industry.

There were 55 applications for improvement grants from owner occupiers and landlords to improve substandard property so that they can be provided with modern amenities. This work should receive every encouragement.

Mr. E. Jackson retired from his post as Public Health Foreman. He had served 40 years in the department and his personal experience and intimate knowledge of the district was of great value.

I wish to record my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Wadsworth, for his work and co-operation during the year and to the members of his department, and to the Public Health Committee for their support.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Office,
Dunford House, Wath-upon-Dearne, Rotherham.
Telephone No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2.

SECTION "A"

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	2,607
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population Mid-1967	19,620
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1966	6,634
Population density (persons per house) ...	3·0
House density (houses per acre)	2·5
Rateable value	£639,525
Net product of 1d. rate	£2,729

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

The Registrar-General's estimate of resident population for mid-1966 revealed an increase of 30. The natural increase of population for the year, i.e. excess of live births over deaths, was 162.

The number of dwelling houses increased by 48. 108 dwellings were demolished.

The chief employments in the district are iron and steel manufacture 33% and coal mining 25%.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

	Males	Females	Total
Total	199	173	372
Legitimate	184	165	349
Illegitimate	15	8	23
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected) per 1,000 population	...	...	19·0
Live Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population	...	...	19·0
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	...	...	6·2%

Still-births :

	Males	Females	Total
Total	5	3	8
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	21·1
	Males	Females	Total
Total live and still-births	204	176	380

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

	Males	Females	Total
Total	7	3	10
Legitimate	6	3	9
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			26·9

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 25·8

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000

illegitimate live births 43·5

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under
4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 24·2

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under
1 week per 1,000 total live births) ... 18·8

Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths
under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live
and still-births 39·5

Maternal Mortality, including Abortion

Number of deaths Nil

Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births ... 0·00

Total Deaths 210

Death Rate (uncorrected) 10·7

Death Rate (corrected) 13·8

Natural increase of population 162

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF RAWMARSH

General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	M	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	M	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	2	2
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
18. Coronary Disease, Angina.	M	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	8
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	9	5
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	9
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
20. Other heart disease.	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	10
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
23. Pneumonia	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF RAWMARSH

General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
24. Bronchitis.....	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	3
	F	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	M	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents.	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide.	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes.	M	114	7	—	—	4	1	3	6	28	30	34		
	F	96	2	1	—	—	5	2	8	16	20	41		

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age, 1967

No.	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Age	Birth weight	Died	Dom. or Inst. Birth
1.	1.1.67	1a Prematurity	8 hours	1 14½	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
2.	1.1.67	b Placental insufficiency				
		1a Prematurity	8 hours	1 13	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
3.	29.1.67	b Placental insufficiency				
		1a Anencephalic and meningocele	5 minutes	2 7	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough	Inst.
4.	19.3.67	1a Bronchopneumonia	10 months	5 14	At home	
		b Bronchitis				
		11 Mongolism				
5.	22.4.67	1a Cardio respiratory failure	1 day	3 12½	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
		b Congenital heart disease (Anomalous pulmonary venous drainage)				
		11 Prematurity				
6.	2.5.67	1a Respiratory failure	2 weeks	6 6	Children's Hospital, Sheffield	Inst.
		b Pneumonia				
7.	23.5.67	1a Atelectasis	1 day	6 1	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
8.	9.6.67	1a Intracranial haemorrhage	4 hours	2 4	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
		b Prematurity				
9.	1.7.67	1a Anencephaly	2 days	5 15	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
10.	13.7.67	1a Pneumonia	1 week	5 14	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
		b Mongolism				

	Rawmarsh Urban District 1967	Divis- ion 26 1967	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admini- strative County	England and Wales
Population	19,620	109,990	1,246,110	1,753,770	*
Live Births (Crude)	19.0	18.2	17.9	18.0	
Live Births (Corrected)	19.0		18.2	18.2	17.2
Death Rate —					
All causes Crude	10.7	10.7	11.8	11.2	
Death Rate —					
All causes Corrected	13.8		12.3	12.0	11.2
Infective & Parasitic Diseases - excluding Tuberculosis, but in- cluding Syphilis and other V.D.	—	—	0.04	0.03	*
Tuberculosis —					
Respiratory	—	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04
Other Forms	—	0.01	—	—	0.01
All Forms	—	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer	1.83	1.95	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	1.17	1.35	1.83	1.73	*
Heart and Circu- latory Diseases	4.18	3.89	4.51	4.26	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.17	1.56	1.38	1.30	*
Maternal Mortality	—	—	0.13	0.22	0.20
Infant Mortality	26.9	25.9	19.2	19.2	18.3
Neo Natal Mortality	24.2	18.4	13.3	13.1	12.5
Perinatal Mortality	39.5	29.5	26.8	26.1	23.4
Still-births	21.1	14.3	15.7	15.2	14.8

*Figures not available

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

In the discussion that follows it should be remembered that the rates are calculated on relatively small numbers and that variations from year to year may or may not be statistically valid. No conclusions can, therefore, be drawn from minor annual fluctuations but observation of the overall trend of the differing rates over a period of years is of value.

Live Births :

In this Division in 1967 144 illegitimate births have been recorded from a total of 2,035 live and stillbirths. 7% of all births in the Division were, therefore, illegitimate. In 1966 the percentage was 5.5% when 113 illegitimate births were registered from a total of 2,038 live and stillbirths. This rising trend in illegitimate births applies to the whole country but is more pronounced in the larger cities and towns.

The birth rate for the Division in 1967 was 18.2 per thousand live births which is a slightly lower rate than for 1966. The rate for the administrative county was 18.0 and for England and Wales 17.2. The divisional birth rate is, therefore, slightly higher than that for the county and the country as a whole.

The natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths in 1967, was 813. However, the Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-1967 for the Division as a whole showed a decrease of 300. These figures would indicate that 1,113 people have migrated from the area during the year. Meanwhile there has been an increase in the population of adjoining rural districts. It is possible, therefore, that families are moving out of town into the neighbouring country districts where modern houses have recently been constructed in pleasant surroundings. With the contraction of the coal industry it is also likely that families have moved to other areas in search of employment.

Deaths :

The death rate for the Division from all causes was 10.7 per thousand of the estimated population. This compares with a rate of 11.2 for the West Riding and for England and Wales as a whole.

Infant Mortality :

The infant mortality rate for the whole of the Division in 1967 was 25.9 per thousand live births compared with a rate of 22.1 in 1966 and 18.1 in 1965. This rate is disappointing especially as the rate for the West Riding administrative area

fell in 1967 to 19.2 compared with 19.8 in 1966, and 20.7 in 1965. The infant mortality rate for the country in 1967 was 18.3.

Prematurity remains the dominant factor and premature births in the Division during 1967 represented 7.6% of all births. 25 of the 52 infants which died during the year were born prematurely.

Peri-natal Mortality :

The peri-natal mortality rate includes all stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age per thousand live and stillbirths. It provides a guide to the standard of maternal care.

In the past year the peri-natal mortality rate for Division 26 was 29.5 compared with a rate for the West Riding of 26.1.

Whilst this local rate is slightly higher than for 1966 the general all round improvement has been maintained. The stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths was 14.3 compared with 16.4 in 1966 and 17.6 in 1965. The rate is slightly lower than that for the West Riding as a whole which was 15.2 in 1967.

Tuberculosis :

The death rate for tuberculosis remains at a satisfactory low level. As in 1966 there was a total of 6 deaths corresponding to a death rate of 0.05 per thousand of the population.

Continuing efforts at eradication of this disease must continue if the present satisfactory state of affairs is to be maintained and improved.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases :

The rate for this disease which includes all infectious conditions including Venereal Disease but excluding tuberculosis, was nil per thousand, there being no deaths recorded in the Division in 1967. The position is, therefore, very satisfactory.

Cancer :

In 1967 the death rate for cancer of all sites was 1.95 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 1.76 in 1966. The West Riding rate was 2.08. A total of 208 deaths was attributed to cancer, 19 more than in the previous year. Deaths from cancer of the lung total 57 compared with 44 in 1966. 27.4% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung and all but 5 of the deaths were in males.

In England and Wales as a whole one third of cancer deaths are from cancer of the lung and this is now the most common type of malignant disease in the country and presents a major health hazard.

Vascular Diseases of the Nervous system :

The death rate from these causes was 1.35 compared with a West Riding rate of 1.73. This was slightly higher than for 1966. Under this heading deaths are included from such factors as strokes due to cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis or embolism, and mortality increases progressively with age.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases :

This group of diseases represents the most common cause of death in the country. The rate for the Division was 3.89 compared with a rate of 4.26 for the West Riding and both rates show a slight decrease from that recorded in 1966.

In this group deaths from coronary disease and angina are included and mortality is appreciably high at the age of 55 years and upwards.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :

In comparison with other causes of death, deaths from respiratory diseases are disproportionately high in this Division. The death rate of 1.56 per thousand was lower than for last year in the Division when a rate of 1.79 was recorded. Of the 172 deaths recorded under this heading 65% (112 deaths) were attributed to chronic bronchitis. Not only is bronchitis a cause of frequent and repeated illness resulting in absence from work; it is also a major cause of death in this area. Cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are heavily incriminated in its production and the condition is to some extent preventable.

Maternal Mortality :

I am pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths recorded in the Division in 1967.

SECTION 'B'

General Provision of Health Services in the Area Staff at 31st December, 1967

Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :
Dr. D. J. Cusiter

Divisional Nursing Officer :
Miss V. Dunford

Departmental Medical Officers :
Dr. S. K. Pande, Margaret Bolsover.

Part-time Medical Officers :

Drs. Barbara Demaine,	I. Campbell,
M. F. W. Bajorek,	Jessica Core,
P. L. Baker,	Mary Scott,
B. R. Baker,	H. H. Smith,
D. M. Bell,	J. Wilczynski.

Obstetrician :
Dr. J. C. MacWilliam

Paediatrician :
Dr. C. C. Harvey

Ophthalmologists :

Miss M. A. C. Jones, (Consultant)	Dr. S. K. Bannerjee.
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Child Psychiatrist :
Dr. J. D. Orme

Child Guidance :
Mrs. R. I. Pilkington.

Health Visitors and Assistant Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. Appleyard,	Mrs. I. Pettman,
Mrs. J. Brown,	Mrs. O. Smith,
Mrs. G. I. Ellis,	Miss M. Sorby,
Miss L. Ferneyhough,	Miss A. D. Willoughby,
Mrs. M. Fisher,	Miss H. Wray,
Mrs. D. Goddard,	Mrs. N. Breeze,
Miss M. L. Hampshire,	Mrs. G. Malpass,
Mrs. M. Jenkinson,	Mrs. P. A. Marley,
Mrs. M. M. Knowles,	Mrs. N. M. Noble,
Mrs. J. V. McLoughlin,	Miss P. A. Yarwood,
Mrs. I. E. Milnes,	Mrs. I. Senior.
Mrs. M. Mitchell,	

Midwives :

Mrs. D. P. J. Butler,	Miss G. Randall,
Miss J. Dearden,	Mrs. N. Roe,
Mrs. O. D. Edwards,	Mrs. A. E. Smith,
Mrs. M. L. Green,	Mrs. M. Smith,
Mrs. J. Gross,	Mrs. D. A. Taylor,
Mrs. A. Hessam,	Mrs. M. Venables,
Mrs. H. E. Hillery,	Mrs. R. Williams,
Miss K. A. A. Howland,	Miss D. A. M. Spencer,
Mrs. B. Hill,	Mrs. J. Godfrey.
Mrs. V. J. Marley,	

District Nurses :

Mrs. M. Brooks,	Mrs. M. Herring,
Mrs. J. Cox,	Mrs. B. W. Hucknall,
Mrs. H. Dyson,	Mrs. A. Leaver,
Mrs. E. Elsworth,	Mrs. M. McCormack,
Mrs. R. Fairman,	Mrs. A. E. Moore,
Mrs. E. Firth,	Mrs. M. Probert,
Miss E. Gill,	Mrs. K. Roebuck,
Mrs. I. Goldsbrough,	Mrs. M. Waldron,
Mrs. N. Harrison,	Mrs. J. Wilson.

Mental Welfare Officers :

Mrs. F. H. Redman,	Miss D. Bailey.
Mr. P. Leslie,	

Training Centre :

Supervisor : Miss E. Taylor

Mrs. J. Cavill,
Mr. D. Beevers,
Mr. T. Garbett,
Mrs. E. Naylor,
Mrs. I. Ardron,
Mr. S. Lightley,

Mrs. M. Gray,
Mrs. M. Clarke,
Miss D. Cook,
Mrs. J. D. Marshall,
Mrs. B. M. Thompson.

Administrative and Clerical Staff :- Senior Clerks :

Mr. P. Goddard,

Mr. A. Wilkinson.

Sectional Clerks

Mr. E. K. New
Mrs. D. Billington.

Mr. H. Haigh.
Mrs. H. Shirley.

Clerks :

Mrs. J. Gwynnette,
Mrs. K. S. Hickling,
Mrs. A. Mann,
Mrs. F. Shaw,
Mrs. P. A. Sturman,

Miss S. A. Winder,
Miss S. Bennett,
Miss J. Worton.
Miss J. Flavell,
Miss O. Stanton.

Home Helps :

178 home helps

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children - Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	do.
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith (Well-woman Clinic)
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-upon-Dearne.	Friday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Margaret Bolsover

Attendances :

Clinic	No. of patients who attended	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	55	278
Conisbrough G.P. Clinic...	180	851
Denaby Main ..	64	373
Goldthorpe ...	71	289
Mexborough ...	53	293
Mexborough G.P. Clinic...	139	690
Rawmarsh Barbers Ave.	133	790
Swinton ...	95	458
Thurnscoe ...	64	129
Wath-upon- Dearne ...	79	394
TOTAL	933	4,545

With the introduction of General Practitioner Ante-natal Clinics in Local Authority premises in certain areas of the Division during the last two years, there has been a pronounced improvement in the peri-natal mortality rates in these areas and this would indicate that increased co-operation between the family doctor and Local Authority services is the key to success.

I am grateful for the co-operation and support received from Dr. J. C. MacWilliam who is Medical Officer in charge of the ante-natal clinics in the Conisbrough, Mexborough and Dearne areas, and also holds an appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

Ante-natal Relaxation Classes :

Relaxation classes are held at 7 centres which are listed below :—

Clinic	No. of Attendances
Goldthorpe	474
Mexborough	132
Rawmarsh	655
Swinton	172
Thurnscoe	153
Wath-upon-Dearne	467
Conisbrough	264
TOTAL	2,317

Family Planning Clinics :

The Mexborough branch of the Family Planning Association have the use of the Child Welfare Centre at Mexborough for their clinics. Sessions are held each Tuesday evening from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the month of August.

The Branch is supported by a grant from the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained between Health Visitors and the Family Planning Staff especially with regard to problem family mothers who are referred to the clinic.

The Family Planning Association provide a Cervical Cytology service at their clinics.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

C.W.C. Conisbrough Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Denaby Main Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Goldthorpe Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
C.W.C. Mexborough Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m. Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine Dr. S. K. Pande
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood) Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue) Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core
C.W.C. Swinton Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. I. Campbell
C.W.C. Thurnscoe Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Wilczynski (for both sessions)
C.W.C. Wath-upon-Dearne Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell (for both sessions)
C.W.C. Kilnhurst Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core

Attendances :

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	446	2355	599
Denaby Main	254	837	879
Goldthorpe	590	1332	1445
Kilnhurst	224	783	931
Mexborough	622	4803	1232
Monkwood	321	601	692
Rawmarsh	570	1171	1168
Swinton	630	1484	2278
Thurnscoe	638	1611	2452
Wath-on-Dearne	911	1974	2349
	5206	16951	14025

Infant welfare clinics in the area provide facilities for the examination of children of varying ages and for immunisation and vaccination. National Welfare Foods are available for sale to mothers at these clinics.

The opportunity is taken to introduce Health Education activities during clinic sessions where possible.

Premature Infants :

A premature infant is defined as one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth.

In 1967 there were 152 premature births including nine sets of twins. This total includes 13 stillbirths. 14% of premature babies were born at home and 86% in hospital. 25 premature babies died within the first four weeks of life; 9 of which were 2 lbs. or under, 5 weighed between 2 and 3 lbs., 5 between 3 and 4 lbs. and 6 between 4 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

82% of all premature babies survived over twenty-eight days.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN IN 1967

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total		Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Conisbrough	2	16	18	—	—	—	—	2	14	16
Dearne	6	29	35	—	5	5	3	5	21	26
Mexborough	2	23	25	—	1	1	—	1	22	23
Rawmarsh	6	24	30	—	4	4	2	5	19	24
Swinton	2	16	18	—	1	1	—	2	13	15
Wath-upon-Dearne	4	9	13	—	2	2	—	3	7	10
TOTALS	22	117	139	—	13	13	5	18	96	114

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child :

144 illegitimate births were registered during 1967 representing 7% of all births.

Marital Status :

(1) Married :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	...	14
(b) without previous illegitimate children	...	15

(2) Single :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	...	12
(b) without previous illegitimate children	...	75

(3) Widowed or Divorced :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	...	3
(b) without previous illegitimate children	...	1

Age incidence :

(1) Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Age 15 - 19	...	...	...	...	...	53
(3) Age 20 - 24	...	...	...	...	...	33
(4) Age 25 - 29	...	...	...	...	...	21
(5) Age 30 - 39	...	...	...	...	...	13
(6) Age 40 and over	...	...	...	...	...	1

The County Council scheme for the care of the unmarried mother and her child provides for financial responsibility to be accepted by the County Council for the maintenance of these unmarried mothers in Welfare Homes for a period of thirteen weeks excluding the lying-in period. I would again acknowledge with thanks the co-operation and help received from the social workers of the Doncaster and Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Councils.

Problem Families :

Two meetings of the co-ordinating Committee were held during 1967. The committee meets under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer and consists of representatives from the Education Department, Welfare and Childrens Departments, Urban District Councils, Ministry of Social Security, National Coal Board, Probation Service, N.S.P.C.C. and Health Department.

The number of cases which can be adequately discussed at each meeting is limited and emphasis is therefore placed on those in which the County Council is making a rent guarantee

to the Urban District Council. The latter scheme provides breathing space in which the committee are able to make an assessment as to whether the parents are ready to accept and make use of the opportunities offered by various departments to establish themselves, or whether they are completely indifferent to the needs of their families. Whilst, however, the majority of cases assisted in this way have managed to pay their rent subsequently and show some improvement in their standards, other families have finally been evicted when the rent guarantee was withdrawn. By arrangement with the Treasurer of the Urban District Councils reports of rent arrears are submitted frequently to the Divisional Medical Officer relating to tenants who currently have their rent guaranteed by the County Council.

MIDWIFERY — SECTION 23

Eighteen midwives were employed in the divisional area at the 31st December, 1967. Due to the decline in domiciliary deliveries no action was taken to replace midwives who retired or left the service in 1967.

I would like to record my thanks to Mrs. G. M. Corley, Senior District Relief Midwife, who retired in December 1967 after many years service with the County Council.

Only 29% of all deliveries took place at home during 1967, and the ratio of hospital confinements has been completely reversed during the last five years. In all 2,035 live and stillbirths were recorded.

General Practitioners were present at 116 of the 595 confinements which took place at home and medical aid was requested on 70 occasions. The District Midwives attended 107 mothers who were delivered in institutions and discharged after forty-eight hours, a further 294 mothers who were discharged up to and including the fifth day and 257 discharged between the fifth and tenth day were also attended by the District Midwife. The average number of confinements per midwife during 1967 was 33, as in the previous year. All the midwifery staff are authorised to use their private motorcars on official business.

Refresher courses were arranged for those members of the staff who were required to attend in accordance with Section 'G' of the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and three midwives attended these courses. Seven midwives attended courses of instruction at the County Council's Adult College at Grantley Hall and the whole of the midwifery staff attended a lecture given by Dr. C. C. Bowley, Director of the

Sheffield Regional Blood Transfusion Centre on the subject of 'Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn'. In common with other members of the nursing staff, midwives are engaged in Health Education projects and three of the midwifery staff attended a course in the use of the film projector, and all the staff are now trained in this respect.

HEALTH VISITING — SECTION 24

Eighteen qualified Health Visitors and six assistants to Health Visitors were employed in the Division at the 31st December 1967. Miss M. O'Connor and Mrs. E. Pocklington, two assistants to Health Visitors, who had been employed with the County Council over a considerable period, both retired during the year and I would like to express my thanks to both for their services. To replace these two nurses and a qualified Health Visitor who transferred to another department, three assistants to Health Visitors were appointed. Three of the staff attended Post-Graduate Refresher Courses during the year and five attended courses arranged by the County Council at the Adult College, Grantley Hall.

In June and October Professor and Lady Ewing visited the area in connection with the training of Health Visitors in the 'Ascertainment of Deafness in Young Children'. Four Health Visitors and two Assistants from this Division were among those who attended the course and qualified. All the staff in this Division are now proficient in this procedure.

In 1967 the Council for the training of Health Visitors defined the function of the Health Visitor in the United Kingdom; "The Health Visitor is a nurse with post-registration qualification who provides a continuing service to families and individuals in the community. Her work has five main aspects :

- (1) The prevention of mental, physical and emotional ill health and its consequences.
- (2) Early detection of ill health and surveillance of high risk groups.
- (3) Recognition and identification of need and mobilisation of appropriate resources where necessary.
- (4) Health teaching.
- (5) Provision of care; this will include support during periods of stress, and advice and guidance in cases of illness as well as in the care and management of children. The health visitor is not, however, actively engaged in technical nursing procedures."

During the year under review a total of 39,051 visits were made by Health Visitors. A little under a half of this total, i.e. 18,810 visits were made to children under the age of five years. Nearly 5,000 visits were made to persons aged 65 or over. In addition to these home visits the Health Visitor was in attendance at a considerable number of clinic and school sessions.

Liaison between Health Visitors and General Practitioners continued to grow and as stated in my report for 1966 all Health Visitors are now attached to General Practitioners. The Health Visitor has been accepted as a professional colleague and as part of a team. A total of 700 cases were visited by the Health Visitors at the specific request of the family doctor, of which 521 were persons aged 65 and over.

Most home accidents are preventable and part of the Health Visitor's duty is to investigate all such accidents reported to this department and to offer advice on the prevention of such accidents.

Three Health Visitors attend five hospitals in the area on liaison duties and two others attend in a similar capacity at the Chest Clinic.

The following is an analysis of the work undertaken by the Health Visitors during 1967 :—

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting :

	No. of cases (i.e., first visits)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits
	(1)	(2)
Total number of cases	14,161	3,905
Children born in 1967	1,845	5,678
Children born in 1966	1,548	4,402
Children born in 1962-65	3,685	8,730
Total number of children in lines 2 - 4 ...	7,078	18,810
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits) ...	3,182	4,838
Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	521	
Mentally disordered persons	42	154

	No. of first cases (i.e., visits) (1)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits (2)
Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	16	
Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	328	644
Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	177	
Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e., visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work	144	353
Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	100	133
Other cases	3,287	14,119

HOME NURSING — SECTION 25

The Home Nursing staff at the 31st December 1967 consisted of eighteen full-time and one part-time nurse. All Home Nurses are authorised to use their private cars on official business or are provided with a County owned vehicle.

In 1967, Home Nurses made 53,063 visits to 1,973 patients. 1,028 of these cases were patients who were aged 65 and over and they received 34,077 visits. 613 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included respiratory diseases 155; anaemias 128; skin diseases 105; diseases of arteries 120; constipation 71 and complications of pregnancy 31. In 505 cases treatment consisted of injections and general nursing was required in 407 cases. 5,951 visits were made by the Home Nurses for the sole purpose of giving injections.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division during the year :—

Case Summary :

Classification	No. of cases attended	No. of visits made
Medical	1,417	39,678
Surgical	435	10,841
Infectious Diseases	8	53
Tuberculosis	22	1,550
Maternal complications	33	265
Other	58	676
TOTALS:	1,973	53,063
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over	1028	34,077
Children included above who were under 5 or less	54	462
Patients included above who have had 24 visits or more	613	40,417

The County Council operate a day and night sitting service to provide relief for relatives nursing patients with terminal illnesses. The service in this Division has mainly been confined to terminal cases of cancer. In 1967, 5 cases were helped and 920 hours of assistance was given at a cost of £195.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — SECTION 26

Smallpox Vaccination :

Age at 31/12/67	Under 1 1967	1—4 1963/66	5—14 1958/66	15 or over before 1958	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	1	61	3	17	82
Conisbrough	2	61	1	2	66
Mexborough	1	54	3	25	83
Wath	3	54	5	7	69
Swinton	1	73	10	17	101
Rawmarsh	15	89	3	14	121
Total	23	392	25	82	522
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	—	—	1	1
Conisbrough	—	—	—	1	1
Mexborough	—	—	2	12	14
Wath	—	—	3	15	18
Swinton	—	—	4	15	19
Rawmarsh	—	—	—	3	3
Total	—	—	9	47	56

The number of persons vaccinated in 1967 was 522 compared with 726 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly in the adult population. The number of infants who were vaccinated being only slightly less than in 1966, i.e., 415 compared with 431.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised			No. of children given booster doses during 1967
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	259	161	320	322
Dearne	347	256	603	800
Mexborough	293	111	404	322
Wath	285	86	371	435
Swinton	238	64	302	428
Rawmarsh	335	103	438	395
Total	1757	781	2538	2702

The immunisation rate in this division is at a satisfactory level and no cases of diphtheria have been reported for some years.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination :

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1967		Total persons completely Vaccinated	
	3 Dose	4 Dose	3 Dose	4 Dose
Children born in years 1952 — 1967	2636	940	31246	8671
Young Persons	40	7	15709	2429
TOTAL	2676	947	46955	11100

Following campaigns in the last two years amongst school children and children under five years of age, 96% of all children under fifteen years of age have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis and this high rate was maintained during 1967.

AMBULANCE SERVICE — SECTION 27

The local ambulance station is situate at Dunford House, Wath-on-Dearne adjacent to the Divisional Health Office. The Station Officer Mr. H. Godley has kindly supplied me with the statistics detailed below. In addition to Mr. Godley there is a staff of 31 which includes 23 male driver-attendants, one female driver-attendant, 5 male shift leaders and 2 clerk/telephonists :—

No. of patients conveyed	...	...	...	41,125
No. of journeys	...	...	...	7,360
Total mileage 1.1.67 to 31.12.67	...	...	...	219,365
Details of journeys :				
No. of patients to out-patient clinics		...	...	32,389
No. of patients for admission to hospital (1,887 emergencies)	...	...	...	3,771
No. of patients for discharge from hospital	...	...	...	3,008
No. of patients transferred from hospital to hospital	...	...	...	1,007
No. of patients from accidents	...	...	...	950
Total				41,125

There are 8 vehicles stationed at Wath-on-Dearne all equipped with short wave radio communication sets.

80% of the staff have attended a 2 week training course at the Ambulance Training School, Elm Bank, Cleckheaton. This school is now an experimental Ministry Approved Training School and the course has been extended to 6 weeks on a residential basis. Trainees attend from other local authorities in addition to the West Riding, and it is estimated that only 25% of trainees are now from the West Riding County Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Depot telephone number is Wath 2234/5 and any person can order an ambulance for an accident or emergency where it is obvious that emergency hospital treatment is required.

Out-patients form the great majority of ambulance patients and account for over 32,000 of the 41,000 patients conveyed during the year.

Whilst the number of patients conveyed decreased by 1,500 compared with 1966, the total mileage covered by ambulances increased by 5,000 and the number of journeys showed an increase of 200.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE SECTION 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home :

A full range of all items of nursing equipment is provided by the County Council for loan as necessary. During the year 854 issues were made. Much of the smaller equipment is now of the disposable type as indeed is much of the equipment used by the Home Nurses.

Hospital After-care :

The following hospitals are attended by Health Visitors each week :—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main
Wathwood Hospital, Wath-upon-Deane
Doncastergate Hospital, Rotherham
Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham

Tuberculosis After-care :

The area is served by two Chest Physicians; at Mexborough where the Consultant Physician is Dr. J. D. Stevens and at Rotherham where the Consultant Physician is Dr. A. C. Morrison.

Miss L. Ferneyhough, Health Visitor in the Division, visits the Chest Clinic at frequent intervals for liaison work and she maintains regular contact with her health visiting colleagues in regard to the follow-up of contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. Similarly a second Health Visitor Mrs. G. I. Ellis attends the Mexborough Chest Clinic for liaison work at the children's sessions.

During the year 15 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified and 57 contacts; 10 men, 25 women and 22 children were persuaded to attend the Chest Clinic.

1,926 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination. 88% of these children accepted and as a result 1,155 were vaccinated. The incidence of negative reactors within the age group was within the national average. The number of positive reactors referred for chest x-ray i.e. grade 3 or 4, was also within normal limits. 79 contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G. at the chest clinics.

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit held public sessions at the Baths Hall, Rawmarsh; Child Welfare Centre, Wath-on-Deerne and also visited the Park Gate Iron & Steel Company. A total of 5,366 persons were x-rayed and a total of 211 abnormalities were discovered.

The following is a summary of these abnormalities:—

Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only	7
Presumed healed—no further action	18
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—Congenital	16
—Acquired	2
Congenital malformation of the lungs	1
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	5
Bronchiectasis	9
Emphysema	6
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculosis	29
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified	15
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	2
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastenum	2
Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands ...	1
Pleural thickening of calcification—non-tuberculosis	39
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus; congenital and acquired	25
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels...	31
Miscellaneous	3
	211

The Rotherham and Doncaster Care Committees have provided personal clothing for families where a need exists and on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians.

All the District Councils allow priority of housing for active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Chiropody Service :

The following is a summary of treatments provided during 1967 by the various voluntary agencies or by direct service :—

Summary of treatments :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association	195	131	443	574	2614
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe W.V.S.					
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee.....	199	120	343	463	2337
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	130	84	279	363	1652
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	218	103	208	311	1652
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	129	205	294	499	2227
Total	871	643	1567	2210	10482
Direct Service					
Thurnscoe	9	5	62	67	86
Mexborough.....	87	44	147	191	1011
Rawmarsh	89	94	302	396	994
Conisbrough-Denaby Mn.	102	87	260	347	1201
Total	287	230	771	1001	3292

Cervical Cytology :

This service, which is designed to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which if left undiscovered might possibly lead to malignancy at a later date, commenced in June 1966. It is more in the nature of a 'well woman clinic' as at the same time that smears are taken examination is made on the abdomen, pelvic organs and breasts.

Twenty-three sessions were held at two centres in the Division at which 239 women attended. There was one positive smear and nine patients were referred to family doctors for investigation of minor abnormalities.

Phenylketonuria :

Every effort is made by the Health Visitor to test babies for phenylketonuria between the ages of four to six weeks. In 1967, 2,115 babies were tested.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47 :

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons in need of care from their homes on a Court Order or in an emergency on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace.

Such person may be removed to a County Home or hospital, provided that all the sections of the Act are satisfied. It was not necessary to take any action under this section in 1967.

Joint Wardens Schemes for the Supervision of the Aged :

These schemes organised jointly by the County Council and Local District Councils provide for the supervision by wardens of aged persons both in units or other purpose built accommodation and in ordinary dwelling houses. The wardens may or may not be resident.

In many units there is some form of communication installed between the warden's flat and the individual dwellings.

The following are details of warden schemes in the various districts :—

Conisbrough :

- 5 resident wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Shepherds Close, Denaby Main.
 - Community Centre, Conisbrough.
 - Wellgate Flats, Conisbrough (2 wardens)
 - Barton Place, Conisbrough.

- 1 warden is employed for the supervision of old people in private houses in Denaby Main.

Dearne :

- 12 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Chestnut Grove, Thurnscoe.
Low Grange Road, Thurnscoe (2 wardens)
Market Square, Goldthorpe.
King Street, Goldthorpe.
Green Gate Close, Bolton-on-Dearne.
Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe.
Hawthorne Flats, Thurnscoe.
Windsor Court, Thurnscoe.
Saltersbrook Flats, Highgate (2 wardens)
Ladycroft, High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne.

Mexborough :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Pitt Street, Mexborough.
Crossgate and Montagu Street, Mexborough.
Highwoods Road, Mexborough.
Oak Close, Mexborough.
Maple Leaf Court, Mexborough.
Hallgate, Mexborough.
There are also 7 wardens for private properties in Mexborough.

Rawmarsh :

- 3 wardens supervising bungalows in :—
Greenfield, Rawmarsh.
Arcon Place, Rawmarsh.
Rockcliffe Road/Barbers Avenue, etc.

Swinton :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes in :—
Kilnhurst bungalows.
St. Johns Road bungalows, Swinton.
Meadow View bungalows, Kilnhurst.
Thomas Street Estate, Swinton.
Highfield Estate, Swinton.
Brameld Road, Swinton.

Wath-upon-Dearne :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Almond Place, Wath.
Barnsley Road/Edward Road, etc., Wath.
Brampton Road/Christchurch Road,
West Melton.
Blake Avenue/Wordsworth Road/
Christchurch Road, etc., West Melton.
Varney Road/Mount Pleasant Road, etc.,
Wath.
Chapel Street/Cemetery Road, etc., Wath.

Meals on Wheels :

This service is provided to persons of pensionable age who are suffering from malnutrition or who are unable to cook their own meals due to disability or illness and have no-one else to cook their meals for them. Containers for the service are provided by the County Council who also subsidise the meals as necessary. The recipient is charged 1s. 0d. per meal.

Urban District	No. of Persons	Frequency	Total meals Weekly
Conisbrough	60	Twice weekly	120
Dearne	48	Four days a week	192
Mexborough	96	Twice weekly	192
Rawmarsh	50	Twice weekly	100
Swinton	48	Twice weekly	96
Wath-on-Dearne	42	Twice weekly	84
TOTALS	344		784

Health Education :

Schools :

Health Visitors have continued health education sessions in all of the nine secondary modern and comprehensive schools in the division, mainly to groups of entrants and school leavers. A wide range of subjects have been covered including, the work of the Public Health Department, duties of the Health Visitor, Home Nurse and Public Health Inspector, local social services, hygiene in the home and personal hygiene, home and water safety, the dangers of smoking, all aspects of baby care and problems of teenagers.

In the junior schools other than talks given after hygiene inspections there have been few organised health education sessions.

At the E.S.N. Day School, Swinton, a regular weekly mothercraft session is held. This has proved useful to students after they have left school, and several who are now married mothers themselves manage to look after their own children very well. In all schools health education teaching is done in conjunction with the domestic science department.

In addition to general health education sessions many Health Visitors assist with the training of candidates for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award and for scout and guide badges.

Clinics :

The opportunity is taken at both infant welfare, ante-natal and ante-natal relaxation classes to show films and discuss with mothers health education topics.

228 relaxation classes were held throughout the division in 1967 and 2,317 attendances were recorded.

Mothers Clubs :

Mothers clubs are held in three areas and these are enthusiastically supported. Health education films are a popular item in varied programmes.

All Health Visitors and Midwives employed in the division are proficient in the use of the film projector.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — SECTION 29

Establishment of domestic helps..... 95

No. of domestic helps employed at 31.12.67
part-time 178
(equivalent of 97.6 full time)

Groups receiving assistance :—	No. of Cases	Hours
(1) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	45	1,944
(2) Chronic sick		
(a) aged 65 plus.....	1,402	185,131
(b) aged under 65 and tuberculosis	122	10,292
(3) Others	43	4,428
(4) Mentally disordered	12	1,299
Totals	<u>1,624</u>	<u>203,094</u>

The provision of domestic help is based on a medical certificate from the family doctor and may be provided for the ill, aged, mentally defective, or to care for young children in the absence of the mother in hospital. The service is also provided when required for expectant mothers before, during and after confinement.

The home help service is not a free service, each applicant is required to complete a form giving details of their financial circumstances and the charge is assessed after consideration of these details. Persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension from the National Assistance Board are not charged.

In exceptional circumstances, and where this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer, a twenty-four hour service can be provided.

Demand for this service continues to rise and the equivalent of four extra full time Home Helps were required during 1967. An additional 15,000 hours of assistance was provided during the year compared with 1966.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Subnormal or Severely Subnormal :

Number under care and guidance	...	...	550
Number of ascertainments	...	...	8
Number attending training centre	...	...	131

Mentally Ill :

Number discharged from psychiatric hospital	...	83
Number requiring after-care	...	516
Number of visits involved for after-care and patients referred from out-patient clinics	...	2,711
Number of cases referred to out-patients psychiatric clinics	...	68
Number referred to rehabilitation centres	...	11
Number referred to Youth Employment Office under 17 years of age	...	8

Out-Patients Clinics :

Monday and Thursday—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough

Consultant - Dr. N. L. Gittleston

Miss D. Bailey and Mr. P. Leslie attend.

Liaison is also maintained with the following hospitals:-

Doncaster Gate Hospital, Rotherham

Consultants - Dr. Addis and Dr. Parkin.

Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham

Consultant - Dr. Addis.

Northern General Hospital, Sheffield

Consultant - Dr. Kerry.

Mentally subnormal patients not attending training centre :

Number resident in hostels	...	2	
Males	...	25	working full-time
		1	working part-time
Females	...	16	working full-time
Males occupied at home	...	28	
Females occupied at home	...	42	

Psychiatry has made great advances in the treatment of illness by drugs. It is rare nowadays for mentally ill patients to require treatment in hospital for extended periods, solely because of the severity of their symptoms. Prolonged residence in hospital is more often due to social factors. This type of case may be hard to resolve and more attention has to be directed to them.

The services available between local authority and hospital have become increasingly flexible, with an extension of treatment as a daily out-patient for those patients who can live at home. Many patients have been saved from re-admission by persuading them to take their tablets regularly, while others have been saved distress by seeking treatment for them at an early stage.

The problems posed by elderly people still continue to increase. Both because of this and for general humanitarian reasons, attitudes to the elderly will have to change. It is in this area that the most important task of the Mental Health Service arises. It will not do to continue on the assumption that mental disorder in the elderly is untreatable, and that any manifestation of it requires that the old people be left in a mental hospital for the remainder of their lives.

The psychiatric club known as the "Rock Club" in this division has now been operating for seven years. It continues to flourish with 78 members and an average attendance over the year of 47. It plays an educative as well as a social role. Twenty-eight members have attended sessions of dressmaking, embroidery and physical culture. Patients are referred both to the club and the classes by consultant psychiatrists from the hospital out-patient clinics and by general practitioners in the area. In many cases the patients have not required treatment in hospital.

Training Centres :

There were 128 trainees on the register at the Training Centre at the 31st December 1967.

Ten of these were cared for in the Special Care Unit which has provision for severely subnormal patients. The unit provides care during the day for patients for whom parents do not wish permanent hospital care. These patients are cared for by experienced staff including one with nursing qualifications and are conveyed to the centre each day in special hired transport.

The junior wing has four classes catering for children between the ages of 4 to 7 years, 7 to 9 years, 9 to 12 years and 12 to 16 years. The trainees in this latter group are provided with experience which will benefit them when they are admitted to the senior wing where industrial work is undertaken.

In the senior wing most trainees are employed in the workshops where production of many items for the County Supplies Department is arranged. The senior girls are also engaged in laundry work for the centre itself and the Divisional Health Office, whilst the senior boys maintain the grounds at the centre. An incentive pay award is made to all trainees engaged in industrial work over the age of 16 years.

The centre has its own modern kitchen where dinners are prepared for all trainees.

There is an active Parent Teacher Association and the centre benefits financially from this organisation as well as the Wath branch of the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. We are also grateful to the employees of the Manvers Main Coking Plant who generously donate a portion of their profits from the sale of "Coal News" to the centre funds.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The staffing position in the school health service during 1967 has been satisfactory; this has been supplemented by the employment of a retired Assistant County Medical Officer and general practitioners on a part-time basis.

Routine school medical inspections have continued with examinations of school entrants, first year secondary pupils and school leavers. Other special medical inspections and re-inspections are arranged as necessary.

Table I

Inspection of School children 1967 :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,288
First Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	1,291
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	2,119
Total					4,698
No. of special inspections	...	...	...	...	778
No. of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	214
Total					992
Total Inspections					5,690

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	99·8%
Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	0·2%

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination compares favourably with that for England and Wales and for the County as a whole. The percentage requiring treatment is also about the national average.

Table II

Cleanliness and Heal Infestation :

Total no. examinations made for this purpose	19,565
Total no. found infested	...
Total percentage found infested	...

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children :

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	...	100
Residential School—E.S.N.	...	3

Residential School—Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	16
Residential School—Deaf E.S.N.	—
Residential School—Blind	3
Residential School—Partially Sighted ...	2
Residential School—Delicate	15
Residential School—Cerebral Palsy	10
Residential School—Physically Handicapped excluding Cerebral Palsy	5
Residential School—Epileptic	—
Residential School—Maladjusted	7
Total	161

Table IV

B.C.G. vaccination 13 years and older school children :					
No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	...	...	...	...	1,926
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	...	1,704
Percentage of acceptance		...	...	...	88%
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :					
No tested	...	...	...	...	1,518
Result of Test :					
No. Positive	...	...	...	...	289
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	1,155
No. Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	74
Percentage Positive	...	...	...	...	19·8%
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1,155

Table V

Audiometry :						
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,999
No. with no loss	...	...	...	...	...	1,833
No. referred to School Audiology Clinic	...					166

The Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. C. C. Harvey is available for consultation and sees cases referred by both the school health service and the family doctors, and I am most grateful for his help during the year. Dr. J. D. Orme is Consultant in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic and his help is invaluable. The division is also fortunate in having the services of Miss M. A. C. Jones, Consultant Ophthalmologist and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, to whom all visual defects are referred. I am grateful also to the school medical officers both whole and part-time for the performance of their duties during the year.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospital services for the area are administered by the United Sheffield Hospitals, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, with the following hospital management committees; Sheffield No's. 1, 2 and 3, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster.

General hospital services :

- Sheffield Royal Hospital
- Sheffield Royal Infirmary
- Sheffield City General Hospital
- Rotherham Moorgate and Doncaster Gate. Hospitals
- Barnsley Beckett and St. Helen Hospitals
- Doncaster Royal Infirmary
- Mexborough Montagu Hospital

Infectious Diseases hospital services :

Kendray Isolation Hospital
Doncaster Tickhill Road Hospital
Sheffield Lodge Moor Hospital

Maternity hospital services :

Sheffield Jessop Hospital
Rotherham Moorgate Hospital
Mexborough Montagu Hospital
Barnsley St. Helen Hospital
Listerdale Maternity Home

Chest Clinics :

Mexborough Chest Clinic—Dr. J D. Stevens.
Rotherham Chest Clinic—Dr. A. C. Morrison

Laboratory Services :

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield (Director: Dr. L. A. Little) and at Sheffield (Director: Dr. E. H. Gillespie).

SECTION 'C'

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Public Cleansing

The year of 1967 was a notable one in the cleansing section for it marked the retirement of the Public Health Foreman, Mr. Ernest Jackson, after 40 years service with the department.

Mr. Jackson's personal experience of cleansing and his intimate knowledge of the whole district was a valuable asset to the department. We shall miss his loyalty and reliability for such a servant of the local authority is rare, but his influence on the work of public cleansing in Rawmarsh will be long remembered.

Mr. Arthur Pearce was appointed as the new Public Health Foreman and began to personally supervise the refuse collection service. There was once more a very high change over of men employed on refuse collection and the records in fact show that the change over in the labour force was nearly 60%. This again illustrates the real practical difficulties experienced in trying to maintain a regular weekly collection of refuse.

Nevertheless, the mild winter did not hinder the refuse collection in 1967 and the weekly collection of refuse was generally maintained.

The paper sack system of refuse collection has again been expanded and I am pleased to say that there are now 950 dwellings using paper sacks. The year has seen our experimenting with sacks as dustbin liners and it has proved very successful indeed. The sack is placed within an actual dustbin and all refuse is then placed in the sack which, when collected, is merely removed from the dustbin and a new sack placed in the dustbin. The whole sack of refuse is thrown into the refuse vehicle and obviously there is then virtually a dustless system of refuse collection.

Plastic sacks rather than paper sacks can also be used as dustbin liners and experiments with these have also proved satisfactory. Several other Local Authorities have expressed interest in our experiments with sacks as bin liners and visits have been made to Rawmarsh by representatives of many authorities in the North and Midlands.

Next year will see an even further increase in the number of sacks used for refuse collection and this will mean even better hygiene and efficiency in the refuse collection service of Rawmarsh.

The amount of household refuse continues to increase in bulk, though not in weight and this means that eventually the size of dustbins will have to be increased. The capacity of dustbins used in Rawmarsh has been $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet for many years but the time when this capacity will have to be increased to $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet cannot be far distant. Plastic dustbins are already coming on to the market and the trials I am carrying out with them are proving satisfactory.

During 1967 a report of a Working Party on Refuse Collection and Disposal was published. This report makes recommendations and suggests that almost all Local Authorities need to take some action to improve their service. After examination of the refuse collection service and the suggestions of the report it seems that with one exception perhaps the service in Rawmarsh appears very favourable. This exception is the municipal ownership of all dustbins within the Urban District. I put the idea of a municipal dustbin scheme to the Council in 1966 but it was rejected as being too costly at the time. However the Council will no doubt be prepared to reconsider the scheme in the not too distant future.

The vehicles in daily use for refuse collection are three rear loading Shelvoke & Drewry vehicles and one Karrier, rear compression vehicle. There is also a Karrier ten cubic yard vehicle which can be used as a spare. The oldest Shelvoke & Drewry vehicle is now more than ten years old and it has given good service and been in daily use over that period. It will have to be replaced shortly and such replacement will no doubt be by one of the newer models of refuse compression vehicles.

A new crawler tractor with mechanical shovel was purchased during 1967 and this deals very capably with the amount of refuse being deposited at the refuse tip. There has again been little trouble with either fires or pests at the refuse tip.

Salvage collections have continued and trailers are now being used behind the vehicles for the storage of salvage. There is no separate collection of salvage and only one man is specifically employed baling salvage and therefore the amount of salvage collected and sold is a real benefit to the Council.

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	£	s	d
Mixed Waste Paper	128	0	1	0	1021	17	0
Fibreboard	80	15	2	0	806	7	6
Scrap Metal	14	7	3	14	158	3	8
Textiles	5	6	2	0	64	18	0
Wools		5	2	0	21	11	5
					£2072 17 7		

In the world of refuse collection, as in many other spheres, these are times of change. We are witnessing the advent of the paper sack and the dustbin liner we are seeing the introduction of the plastic bin and new compression devices are being fitted to refuse vehicles. Rawmarsh is aware of all these changes and will always be in the forefront with all that is best in modern amenities to ensure that it maintains its reputation for a good and efficient refuse collection and disposal service.

Water Service

The district's water supply comes via Sheffield and Rotherham and twenty five samples of the water were taken from domestic taps during 1967.

Two of the samples proved to be unsatisfactory and this was the result of repair work on water mains. The trouble was soon rectified but it proves the value of regular sampling to ensure a safe and satisfactory drinking water.

Public Swimming Baths

Works of improvement to the changing accommodation and washing facilities at the public baths have been proceeding during the year. Restrictions had to be placed on the number of persons using the baths as the changing rooms were altered.

A close watch was kept on the baths water during this period and the 6 samples taken all proved the baths water to be safe and well chlorinated.

The Rosehill Park paddling pool was in use during the summer weather but daily cleansing and chlorination ensured its safety.

Sanitary Accommodation

Six houses in the district are still provided with privy middens. They are all isolated properties and their conversion becomes a more expensive prospect each year. Yet expense should not be the main consideration in the elimination of these dreadful middens which are always a potential danger to health.

No. of houses with water closets	6628
No. of houses with privy middens	6

Rodent Control

The fight against rats and mice has continued and the number of complaints received proves that there must be no let up in this fight.

Sewer treatments have again been carried out and poison bait laid in the manholes but there always appears to be a small nucleus of rats that are left to introduce new infestations.

Some farms are also troubled with rats and it needs the closest co-operation between farmers and the rodent control staff when highly toxic poison bait is being used where farm animals are housed. Rodent infestations can be expensive to farmers for in addition to the amount of stored grain and eggs the rodents eat there is the hazard of them carrying disease to the farm animals.

There were 224 complaints of rats and mice made to the Department during the year and in addition to dealing with these complaints the sewage works and the refuse tip were treated regularly.

Public Conveniences

The pattern of hooliganism in the public conveniences has continued unchanged throughout the year. In the first place internal walls suffer from carvings and obscene scribble, windows secondly come under attack and then the external structure such as the roof is subjected to bombardment by bricks and stones.

There are four public conveniences in the district and each is cleansed daily but unless each convenience could have a full time attendant the daily cleansing will always be a struggle to obliterate the filthiness of daily vandalism.

Offensive Trades

The trade of tripe boiling is still continued in Bear Tree Road, Parkgate. Regular visits to the premises and co-operation with the owners have ensured that the trade has continued with little or no nuisance and there has been no complaint to the department during the year regarding the trade.

Moveable Dwellings

Trouble has again been experienced regularly throughout the year with gypsy type caravan dwellers.

Colonies of caravans have suddenly appeared in demolition sites off Rotherham Road, Parkgate or on disused land in Kilnhurst Road, Rawmarsh. Very few of the caravan dwellers have been the true Romany type of gypsy but generally they are a type of travelling tinker. They gather scrap and are prepared to do paving or asphaltting work.

As soon as caravans arrive on a site I am quickly informed by a member of the public who lives in the vicinity of the caravans who wants them moving on. The law at present is not strong enough to allow unauthorised caravans to be moved on quickly, though the public do not realise this. By the time caravan dwellers have been moved on by threatening and cajoling the site is strewn with litter and filth of every description.

Every year it appears that the whole position of unauthorised caravan dwellers grows worse. Traditional camping sites throughout the County become fewer with the need for land for house building and consequently there are fewer places for the caravan dwellers to stay and the result is that they appear in our district more often.

The change in legislation that will bring about more controlled camping sites under the close control of Local Authorities cannot be long delayed.

Factories

1. Inspections under the Factories Act, 1937 for the purposes of provisions to Health.

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	0	0	0

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	54	0
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	0	0	0
	47	54	0

2. Cases in which defects were found :

	No. of Cases Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2.)	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ...	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	0	0	0
Sanitary Convenience (S.7.)			
(a) insufficient	0	0	0
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	7	7	0
(c) not separate for sexes ...	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0
	7	7	0

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

There are now 164 premises registered under the above Act with the Council. There has been little difficulty in bringing the premises up to the requisite legal standard and no trouble in maintaining the standard.

One aspect of the Act that has been new to the Public Health Inspector's work is the investigation of accidents that have occurred amongst workers in offices and shops. If such a worker is injured at his place of work then the Local Authority must be notified and the Public Health Inspector investigates and endeavours to determine the cause or reason for the accident.

This provision of the law to notify accidents is new to the occupiers of offices and shops and one wonders if they always remember to do so. Certainly the Public Health Inspectors in Rawmarsh remind the persons in charge of offices and shops to notify any accidents but it would perhaps be better if the Ministry of National Insurance were also asked to notify the Local Authorities of any accidents brought to their attention which have involved office or shop workers.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Work was started during the year on a survey of a proposed clean air zone embodying 300 houses in the Monkwood/Upper Haugh area. Approximately two thirds of these houses are Council owned and the Council are prepared to offer their tenants a choice of smokeless fuel.

The work of this survey which involves visits and inspections at each of the 300 houses certainly is stretching the resources of the Department but it will be well worthwhile to get the zone established.

All new Council dwellings continue to be provided with smokeless fuel burning apparatus, mainly a gas warm air system. This policy now means that 697 houses and flats are smokeless and people living in these new areas have the benefit of virtually living in a clean air zone.

The atmospheric pollution figures for 1967 show that Taylor Lane has been the most polluted spot during the year. This is no surprise to me as it is evident from the smoke and smell brought into the district by the south westerly winds that the Chemical Works in the Taylor Lane area have been an increasing source of atmospheric pollution.

The Government Alkali Inspectorate are of course responsible for control of pollution from Chemical works and as these works are not even in Rawmarsh but unfortunately within the area of Rotherham County Borough it does mean that this Authority has not direct control over its worst source of pollution.

I sincerely hope though that by the vigorous co-operation of all responsible bodies a real improvement can be brought about at this unenviable source of pollution.

Average monthly readings for 1967 :

Taylor Lane—41.54 tons per square mile

Granby House—39.62 tons per square mile

Broad Street—25.70 tons per square mile

Barbers Crescent—22.85 tons per square mile

Rosehill Park—13.31 tons per square mile

SECTION 'D'

HOUSING

No. of dwelling houses in the district 6,634

No. of houses included in above

(a) Back to back 0

(b) Single back 0

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

No. of houses included in representations made during the year :

(a) in Clearance Areas 287

(b) individual unfit houses 2

A. Houses Demolished or Closed

In Clearance Areas

		No. of Houses	Displaced Persons	during year Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	108	176	108	

Not in Clearance Areas

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	2	6	2	
---	---	---	---	--

B. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owners	By Local Authority
11. After informal action by Local Authority	77	0
12. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	24	0
(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	0	0
13. Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	0	0

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use

(Housing Act, 1957) ... Nil

E. Purchase of Housing by Agreement

No. of families rehoused
during the year into
Council owned Dwellings

(a) Clearance Areas etc. 108

(b) Overcrowding ... 1

Housing : Clearance Programme

Once again the work on the Clearance Programme has taken the bulk of the Department's time. A tremendous milestone was reached by those efforts when in November, 1967 the number of unfit houses that have been closed since clearance work began in earnest in 1959 reached 1,000. This means that nearly one sixth of the houses in the Urban District have been closed under the Council's clearance programme.

The momentum of house building is continuing and I am beginning to feel at last that the end of clearance work is just appearing on the distant horizon.

There is no doubt that housing work seriously taxed the resources of the small Public Health Department in 1967. Fifteen Clearance Areas were declared during the year embodying 315 houses. This of course means detailed inspections of each property, drafting of plans, formulating schedules of defects etc. and all this being carried out by a fully staffed department of four—two inspectors, one pupil and one clerk in addition to all the other routine work of a Public Health Department. I believe that the staff in the department are to be congratulated on their determined and willing efforts throughout the year.

The first stage of the Manor Farm Estate began during 1967 and 450 dwellings are now beginning to take shape. Redevelopment on the Williams Street site is nearing completion and already the first light airy centrally heated houses are now let on what was formerly the site of 40 dark damp and decaying terraced houses.

Overcrowding

There is very little trouble with overcrowding because of the Council's building programme. Only one family, in the Fitzwilliam Street area, is seriously overcrowded due to the children having reached maturity and suitable alternative accommodation is being sought for them.

Improvement Grants

It was encouraging to find that in 1967 the number of applications for Improvement Grants increased to 55. Work on the sixteen houses in the France Street Improvement Area is virtually completed and it is likely that this type of work is encouraging more owners to apply for improvement grants.

It will be rewarding to be able to do more work on Improvement Areas and to eventually cover the whole district but unfortunately with the emphasis on clearance work there is not the time or staff available to devote to Improvement Areas at present.

In the meantime I feel that every encouragement should continue to be given to owner/occupiers and landlords to take advantage of the available improvement grants. From the landlords' point of view I believe that the 12½% they can charge for bathroom improvements still offers a very good investment.

SECTION "E"

FOOD HYGIENE

The food premises within the district have maintained a reasonable standard throughout the year and the school canteens have been particularly good.

One aspect of hygiene needing attention at some premises has been the untidy storage of refuse. Food waste is sometimes placed in cardboard boxes and flung out into the back yards rather than having the food waste stored in bins with close fitting lids and keeping the boxes separate. It is as though some shopkeepers have no time for keeping the refuse neat and tidy and yet untidiness in refuse storage can mean the encouragement of flies and vermin.

If customers could enter either by the back door or the front door of food premises I am sure that refuse in the back yard would always be neat and tidy.

Milk

A sample of milk taken by the County Authorities from a farm in Upper Haugh in January was found to be infected with the organisms of brucella abortus. Immediate action by the Medical Officer of Health resulted in the farmer concerned pasteurising his milk until it was found to be safe again.

It is evident that untreated farm bottled milk still presents some danger to health even when the menace of tuberculosis from milk has been eradicated.

Routine samples of milk taken during the year of 1967 are as follows :

				No. of Milk Samples	No. Satisfactory
Untreated Milk	...	...	...	12	10
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	45	45
Sterilised	...	...	...	24	24

Ice-Cream

There is still no ice-cream made in Rawmarsh and all the ice-cream sold is brought into the district mainly by mobile traders.

During the year 49 ice-cream samples were taken for examination at the Public Health Laboratory and the results are as follows :

Provisional Grade 1—34
 Provisional Grade 2— 4
 Provisional Grade 3— 9
 Provisional Grade 4— 2

The results were therefore generally good but improved hygiene in the handling of ice-cream on the sales vehicles would improve the results even further.

Other Food Inspections

The liaison between the department and food traders is generally good and traders know that if there is any doubt about the soundness of any food the Public Health Inspectors are always willing to give the benefit of their professional advice. In this connection the following foods have been found to be unfit during the course of the year and they have been seized and destroyed :

Tinned Meats	...	...	...	215 lbs
Frozen liquid egg	...	...	...	56 lbs
				261 lbs

Meat Inspection

The two private slaughterhouses within the district have continued with a small amount of slaughtering and again 100 per cent inspection of the meat has been guaranteed.

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	114	—	—	405	1810	—
Number inspected	114	—	—	405	1810	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	22	—	—	16	198	—
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	19.3%	—	—	3.9%	10.9%	—
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	84	—
Percentage of the Number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	4.6	—
Cysticercosis:—						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (Corrected) Age Distribution

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases after Correction	Under 1 yr.	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25 — 44	45 — 64	65 and Over
Scarlet Fever	14	14			1	1	1	8	3				
Whooping Cough	7	7	1			3	1	2					
Measles	339	339	16	35	39	50	60	134	3	2			
Dysentery	8	8		1	1		2	3		1			
Acute pneumonia	1	1									1		
TOTALS	369	369	17	36	41	54	64	147	6	3	1		

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1967

				Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	...	...	35	21	56
Non-Pulmonary		...	...	10	7	17
				45	28	73

No. Removed from Register during 1967

				Pulmonary Males	Females	Non-Pulmonary Males	Females	Total
Deaths	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers of area etc.)				—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—

Additions to Register during 1967

				Pulmonary Males	Females	Non-Pulmonary Males	Females	Total
New Notifications	...			1	1	—	—	2
Others (cases restored to Register, transfers, etc.)	...			1	—	—	—	1
				2	1	—	—	3

New Notifications

				Pulmonary Males	Females	Non-Pulmonary Males	Females	Total
Age Groups :								
45-64 years	...			1	—	—	—	1
65 and over	...			—	1	—	—	1
				1	1	—	—	2

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